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TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 8888
INFO RUEHUNV/USMISSION UNVIE VIENNA IMMEDIATE 0184
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RUEHXS/ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS
RUEHBY/AMEMBASSY CANBERRA 2437
RUEHKO/AMEMBASSY TOKYO 1915
RUEHWL/AMEMBASSY WELLINGTON 2605
RUEHBJ/AMEMBASSY BEIJING 5004
RUEHNE/AMEMBASSY NEW DELHI 1804
RHEFDIA/DIA WASHINGTON DC
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TAGS: [PARM](#) [KNNP](#) [NPT](#) [IAEA](#) [ID](#)
SUBJECT: NPT PREPCOM PAPERS -- INDONESIAN RESPONSE

REF: A. SECSTATE 43044
[1](#)B. JAKARTA 0839

Classified By: Pol/C Joseph Legend Novak, reasons 1.4(b+d).

[1](#)1. (C) SUMMARY: Poloff on April 29 discussed the two U.S. papers (ref A) for the NPT Preparatory Committee Meeting with GOI contact. Poloff encouraged the GOI to consider co-sponsoring one or both of the papers. Our GOI contact did not indicate Indonesian support for either paper but listened to the USG points with interest and responded at some length. Indonesia had no plans to present a paper but would raise disarmament-related issues during the discussions, he said. END SUMMARY.

EXPANDING CIVIL NUCLEAR COOPERATION

[1](#)2. (C) Regarding the paper on expanding international civil nuclear cooperation, Andy Rachmianto, Deputy Director for International Security and Disarmament at the Department of Foreign Affairs said this matter had been intensively discussed at the recent International Conference on the Nuclear Fuel Cycle in Berlin, which he had attended. Poloff noted that Indonesia had in the past expressed support for a multilateral fuel cycle arrangement as one of the keys to resolving the Iran nuclear issue,

[1](#)3. (C) Rachmianto said there had been extensive discussion in Berlin of what "multilateral" might entail. Noting that Indonesia had plans to develop peaceful nuclear energy and would in the future be interested in a reliable supply of fuel for its facilities, Rachmianto said Indonesia at this point preferred to rely on market mechanisms rather than a special arrangement. The third option, he added, was for a country to enrich fuel itself.

DEALING WITH NPT WITHDRAWAL

[1](#)4. (C) Rachmianto suggested that, though not identified by name, North Korea was the immediate catalyst for the paper re NPT withdrawal with prospective Iranian withdrawal a possible condition. He pointed out that, in addition to Article X of the Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT), the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties also guaranteed the sovereign right of a country to withdraw from treaties. Consistent with the

arguments in h(e U.S. paper, the Vienna Convention likewise specified that withdrawal did not absolve a state of tee obligation to fulfil its former commitments asa party to the treaty.

¶5. (C) Rachmianto agreed that enforcement of those commitments was a po*blem and that a mechanism for this was needed. Although referral to the UN Security Council was on of the few recourses available, he said, the UNCQ was not part of the NPT process. It was imporaant to strengthen and support the NPT process asm(uch as possible. Therefore, a better first step might be to convene an extraordinary meeting of NPT parties to decide how to respond. This would allow all affected parties to address the issue and work out a common strategy. That meeting could then decide, after consideration, to refer the matter to the UNSC.

OTHER ISSUES

¶6. (C) Indonesia had no plans to present a paper at the Prepcom, Rachmianto said, but did have other concerns which it would want to discuss. These included the future of the START-I Treaty, Article VI of the NPT regarding Disarmament and the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). Indonesia's view was that these steps were overdue and hinged largely on action by the United States. (Note: The first two relate to Indonesia's standing advocacy of disarmament; the CTBT awaits U.S. ratification.)

HUME